

# GERMANY'S NATIONAL REPORTING PLATFORM

**Access Info Europe Webinar**

**“Sustainable Development Goals: Increasing Access to Open SDG Data”**

# Indicators für Sustainable Development

## Global: UN Agenda 2030

- 17 Goals and 169 Targets
- 231 indicators
- First national report to the HLPF 2016 covering 110 indicators

## Regional: EU SDG Indicator Set

- 100 indicators
- Fourth report 2020
- [SDGs & me](#)

## National: German Sustainable Development Strategy

- 40 Sustainability postulates
- 66 indicators (part of political strategy)

## Regional: Sustainable Development Strategies of the Länder

- 12 of 16 Länder have own sustainable development strategies

# Role of Federal Statistical Office

## Global: UN Agenda 2030

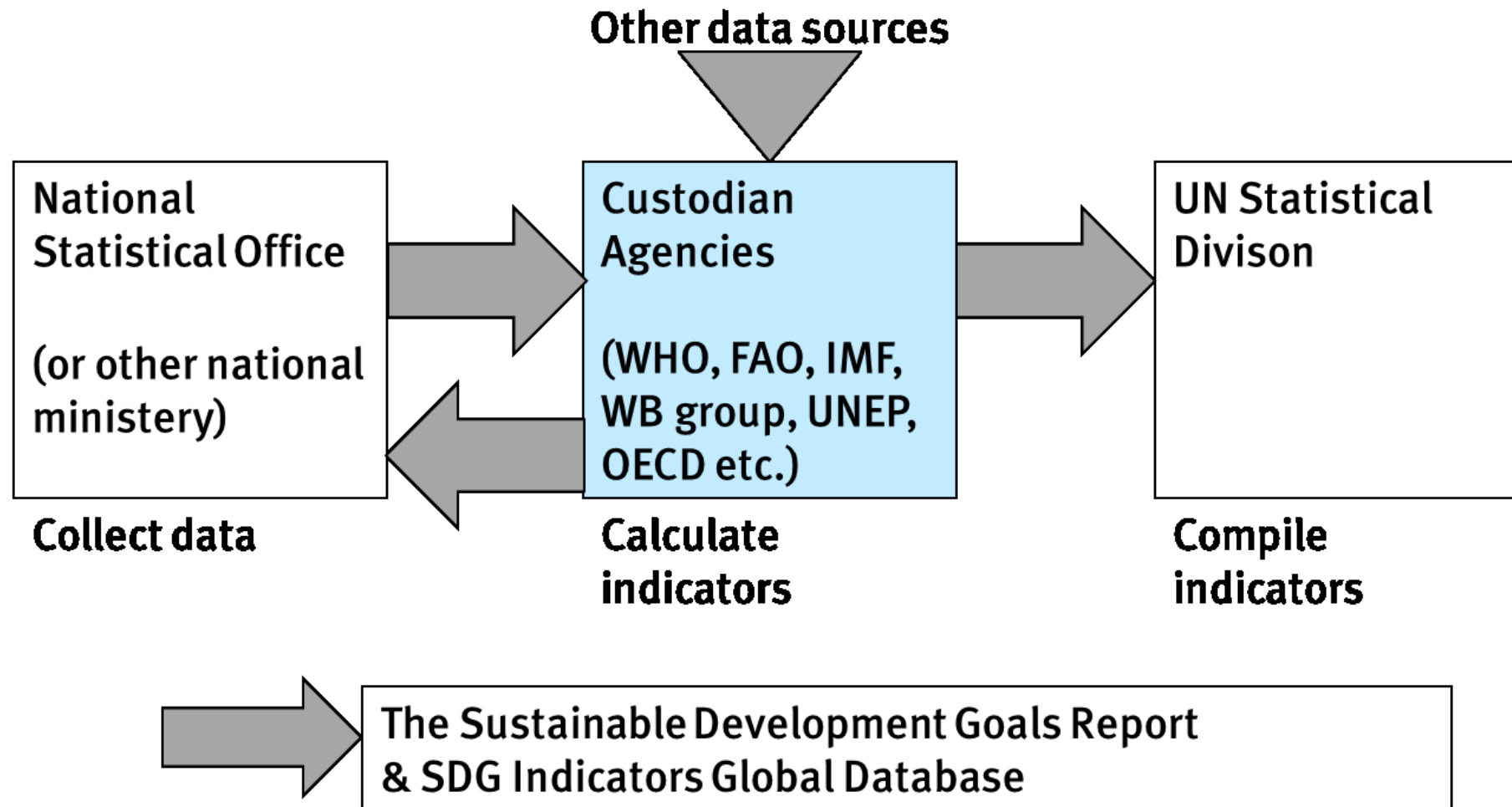
- 17 Goals and 169 Targets
- 231 indicators
- First national report to the HLPF 2016 covering 110 indicators

## National: German Sustainable Development Strategy

- 40 Sustainability postulates
- 66 indicators (part of political strategy)

- Compilation and publication of national data for SDG indicators
- coordination of national reporting for SDG indicators (statistical focal point)
- Independent monitoring and reporting of indicators of the German Sustainable Development Strategy
  - Report on indicators every two years
  - Every four years the indicator report is part of the progress report of the federal government

# Current Reporting Model



## National Data for UN-SDGs

Click on each goal, or [search](#), for German statistics for Sustainable Development Goal global indicators.



[sdg-indicators.de](http://sdg-indicators.de)



# National Data for UN-SDGs

Click on each goal, or [search](#), for German statistics for Sustainable Development Goal global indicators

**1** NO  
POVERTY**2** ZERO  
HUNGER**3** GOOD HEALTH  
AND WELL-BEING**4** QUALITY  
EDUCATION**7** AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH**9** INDUSTRY, INNOVATION  
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**10** REDUCED  
INEQUALITIES**13** CLIMATE  
ACTION**14** LIFE BELOW  
WATER**15** LIFE  
ON LAND**16** PEACE  
AND JUSTICE  
STRONG  
INSTITUTIONS**8** DECENT WORK AND  
ECONOMIC GROWTH

## Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

[Home](#) / [Goal 8](#)[< Previous goal](#)[National indicators on Goal 8](#)[Next goal >](#)

### Targets

**8.1**

Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries

**8.2**

Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors

**8.3**

Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services

**8.4**

Improve progressively, through 2030, global resource efficiency in consumption and production and endeavour to decouple economic growth from environmental degradation, in accordance with the 10-YEAR FRAMEWORK OF PROGRAMMES ON SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION, with developed countries taking the lead

**8.5**

### Indicators

**8.1.1**

Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

[Reported online](#)**8.2.1**

Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

[Reported online](#)**8.3.1**

Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

[Exploring data sources](#)**8.4.1**

Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP

[Reported online](#)**8.4.2**

Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP

[Reported online](#)**8.5.1**[Reported online](#)

## 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

### Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and disabilities

[Home](#) / [Goal 8](#) / [Indicator 8.5.2](#)

[← Previous indicator](#)

Related national indicator: DNS-8.5.ab

[Next indicator →](#)

#### Selection

Select here what should be displayed in the chart and in the table.

Click on the legend to remove individual lines from the chart.

[Clear selections](#) ✕

Sex

Select all

Clear all

Female ☒

Male ☒

Age group

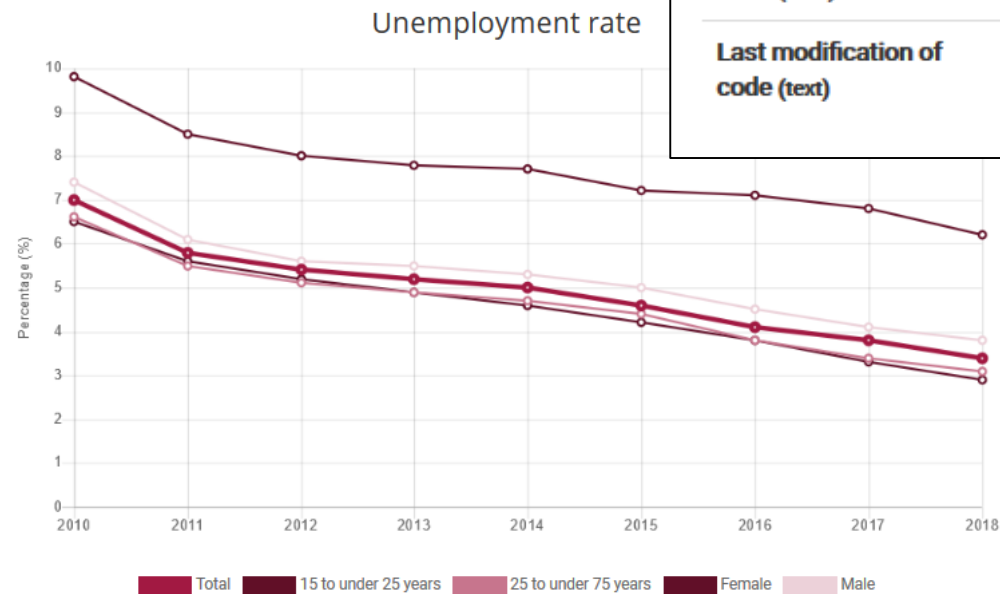
Select all

Clear all

15 to under 25 years ☒

25 to under 75 years ☒

[Chart](#) [Table](#)



Source: Federal Statistical Office (Destatis)

Geographical Area: Germany

Unit of measurement: Percentage (%)

Copyright: © Federal Statistical Office (Destatis), 2020

[Download Chart Image](#)

[Download Chart CSV](#)

[Download Source CSV](#)

[National Metadata](#)

[Global Metadata](#)

[Sources](#)

This table provides metadata for the actual indicator available from German statistics closest to the corresponding global SDG indicator. Please note that even when the SDG indicator is fully available from German statistics, this table should be consulted for information on national methodology and other country specific metadata information.

**Indicator available**

Unemployment rate (15 to under 75 years)

**Comparability with UN metadata**

The time series is compliant with the international metadata description. Up to now, data are not available for the disaggregation dimension "persons with disabilities".

**Link to national metadata**

[National metadata](#)

**Last modification of code (data)**

**Last modification of code (text)**

**STATIS**  
Statistisches Bundesamt

**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**

18. Jun. 2019

**SDG Goal 8 Decent work and economic growth**

**SDG Target 8.5** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

**SDG Indicator 8.5.2** Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

1. Name of data series

**Unemployment rate (15 to under 75 years), by sex and age classes**

Compliant with SDG metadata: yes

[SDG Metadata](#)

2. Definition of indicator

The unemployment rate presents the percentage of persons in the labour force who are unemployed according to the ILO concept under the economically active population (persons in employment plus unemployed).

3. Comparison with SDG metadata (as of 08/06/2018)

The indicator is compliant with the international metadata description of the SDG indicator 8.5.2. Up to now, data are not available for the disaggregation dimension "persons with disabilities".



## National Data for UN-SDGs

Click on each goal, or [search](#), for German statistics for Sustainable Development Goal global indicators.



[dns-indicators.de](http://dns-indicators.de)

[sdg-indicators.de](http://sdg-indicators.de)

## Sustainable Development in Germany





## Sustainab

1 NO  
POVERTY



7 AFFORDABLE AND  
CLEAN ENERGY



13 CLIMATE  
ACTION



5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



## Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

[Home](#) / [Goal 5](#)

[← Previous goal](#)

[Global indicators on Goal 5](#)

[Next goal >](#)

Range of indicators and postulates

### Equality

Promoting equal opportunities in society and strengthening the economic participation of women globally

Indicators

#### 5.1.a

Gender pay gap

#### 5.1.b

Women in management positions in business

#### 5.1.c

Vocational qualification of women and girls through German development assistance

5 GENDER  
EQUALITY



## Equality - Promoting equal opportunities in society

### Indicator 5.1.a: Gender pay gap

[Home](#) / [Goal 5](#) / [Indicator 5.1.a](#)

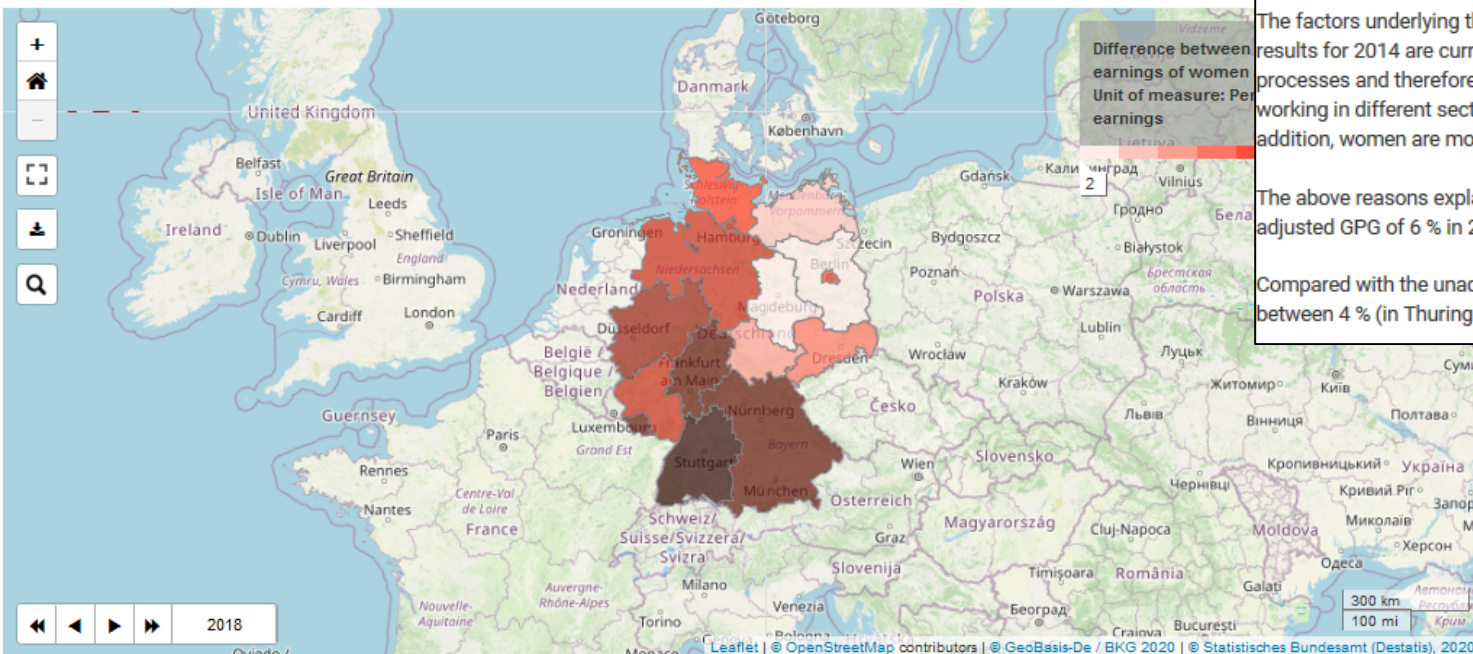
◀ Previous indicator

Related global indicator: [SDG-8.5.1](#)

Next indic

(Evaluation of the development of Germany in the reporting year 2017 - from indicator report 2018)

[Chart](#) [Table](#) [Map](#)



Source: Federal Statistical Office

#### Text from the Indicator Report 2018

The indicator presented here shows the unadjusted gender pay gap. Therefore, it only expresses the relative average gross hourly earnings as a ratio without considering the underlying causes, such as qualification, occupation or a different employment history.

The data for the indicator are based on the four-yearly structure of earnings survey conducted by the statistical offices of the Länder as a representative sample survey covering a maximum of 60,000 businesses who are obliged to provide the requested information. Based on these data, results are provided by age, educational attainment, performance group, activity, collective agreement, company size class and economic sector, and the adjusted gender pay gap (GPG) is published. For the interim years, the unadjusted GPG is updated using the rates of change from the quarterly survey of earnings. In the following, the EU definition is used for the adjusted and unadjusted GPG; it excludes employees in "agriculture, forestry and fishing", "public administration and defence; compulsory social security" and in micro-enterprises.

In 2017, the unadjusted gender pay gap was 21 % on average. This means that the average gross hourly earnings of women were by around one fifth lower than those earnings of men. Since 1995 the unadjusted GPG has scarcely changed. Hence, if the trend recorded over the last five years continues, the goal set for 2020 will not be achieved.

On an EU average, the unadjusted GPG was 16 % in 2016. The countries with the smallest differences in unadjusted gross hourly earnings, along with Italy and Romania (5 %), were Belgium and Luxembourg (6 %). Only in Estonia (25 %) and the Czech Republic (22 %) was the unadjusted GPG higher in 2016 than in Germany (21 %).

However, there was no uniform picture for Germany. The unadjusted gender pay gap varied markedly between the Länder: in 2017, the GPG was highest in Baden-Württemberg with 27 %, whereas in Saxony-Anhalt with its overall lower earnings level it was only 2 %.

The factors underlying the GPG can be studied every four years based on the detailed results of the structure of earnings survey. The results for 2014 are currently available. These factors, which determine the differences in earnings, are subject to long-term change processes and therefore relatively stable over time. The main quantifiable reasons underlying the unadjusted GPG are women and men working in different sectors and occupations and the unequal division of job requirements in terms of leadership and qualification. In addition, women are mo

The above reasons expl  
adjusted GPG of 6 % in 2

Compared with the unad  
between 4 % (in Thuring

<b>Indicator</b>	5.1.a - Gender pay gap				
<b>Target</b>	Reduce the gap to 10 % by 2020, maintain that proportion up to 2030				
<b>Year</b>	2014	2015	2016	2017	
<b>Evaluation</b>					

# THANK YOU!

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**Sustainable Development Reporting**

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